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RUMANIA EXCEEDS STATE PLAN IN THIRD QUARTER

The State Planning Commission announces that the Rumanian State Plan has been surpassed for the third quarter of 1950.

Industry

The production plan for the third quarter of 1950 was fulfilled 101.6 percent for the entire field of industry. The different branches of industry with their respective sectors and fulfillment figures follow (in percent of the plan for the third quarter):

1. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum, 101.2, including petroleum, 101.2; coal, 89.1; Sovromgaz, 105.3; methane gas, 111; "1 Mai" Works, 108; Sovrompetrol-Electrica, 109.7.
2. Ministry of Metallurgy and Chemical Industry, 101.3, including iron and steel, 101; Sovrommetal, 108; heavy machinery and equipment, 97.4; metallurgy, 118.5; Sovromtractor, 104; chemical, 99.6; nonferrous metals, 99.7.
3. Ministry of Electric Power, 101.2, including electric power, 100; electrical equipment, 102.1.
4. Ministry of Constructions, 93.6, including construction materials, 92.5; Sovromconstructia (industrial production), 123.4.
5. Ministry of Communications (production), 105.5, including railroads, 113; shipyards, 82.5.
6. Ministry of Health (production), 100.9.
7. Ministry of Forestry, Wood Industry, and Paper, 106.4, including lumber, 111.9; furniture and finished wood products, 101; cellulose and paper, 105.8.

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8. Ministry of Light Industry, 100.7, including cotton, flax and hemp, 95.3; wool and silk, 106.1; knitted goods and garments, 104.5; leather and rubber, 97.7; glass, ceramics, domestic goods, and toys, 110.3.

9. Ministry of Food Industry, 102.1, including sugar and sugar products, 54.6; oil and soap, 118.2; meat, 109.5; milk, 75.8; canned goods, 101.3; fish including the annexed "Compescaria," 47.1; bread and edible paste products, 116.4; alcoholic and fermented products, 129.4; tobacco and salt, 113.5.

10. State Committee for Collecting Agriculture Products (production), 98.9.

11. Artisans', Invalids', and Domestic Cooperatives, 115.2

12. Union of Consumers' Cooperatives (production), 105.8.

13. General Administration of the Polygraphic Industry, of Editing and Publishing Books, and of Newspapers (production), 110.1.

14. Local Industry, 91.9.

The following list shows production in the third quarter of 1950 as a percentage of production during the third quarter of 1949; electrical energy 114.6, coal 107.8, crude oil 111.6, methane gas 120.8, copper 107.2, lead 122.6, zinc 181.4, iron ore 129, cast iron 119, steel 124, rolled products 97, transmission cables 113.4, internal-combustion engines 130, Suchoy boilers 231, bearings 680, concrete mixers 233, tractors 112, tractor plows 410, boxcars 140, barges 500, drill trolleys 112, rotary tables 300, mud pumps 242, drill derricks 142, drill hoists 275, pump sets 530, electric motors 304.4, and electric light bulbs 115.5. Also, soda 98.5, sulfuric acid 138.9, organic dyes 131.5, auto tires 127, cellulose 116.5, paper 116.4, cement 118, lumber 132.3, furniture 122.6, cotton goods 133.2, wool goods 120.6, silk goods 111.6, cotton knitted goods 134.6, wool knitted goods 183, silk knitted goods 133.5, shoe soles 109.7, footwear 127.7, edible oils 55.5, soap 101.7, edible paste products 176.6, sugar products 112.5, meat preparations 225, canned vegetables and fruits 101.3, marmalade 88.6, milk 111.6, cheese 110.7, beer 189.3, tobacco 102.6, salt 98.8.

During the third quarter of 1950, some ministries failed to fulfill their plans. The Ministry of Metallurgy and Chemical Industry did not fulfill its plan for machine tools, freight cars, fishing boats, and tractor cultivators; the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum, for the extraction of crude oil and coal; the Ministry of Light Industry for flax and hemp; and the Ministry of Food Industry, for fish, milk products, pork and mutton, and for fattening animals, which was fulfilled only 92 percent.

In the third quarter of 1950, many new products were made, including large-capacity freight cars, metal-cutting shears, special wire for the wire industry impregnated felt dampeners, and synthetic rubber cylinders for cotton mills. Serial production was begun on internal grinders, drills, disk harrows, and binders.

Agriculture

In 1950, the harvesting of straw grains was completed 21 days sooner than in 1949, even though the 1950 area was 23 percent greater. Threshing was speeded up and an area 60 percent greater than in 1949 has already been threshed. The plan for stubble plowing has been fulfilled 104 percent or 23 percent more than last year. The harvest plan has not been fulfilled in the southeastern part of Rumania nor in the Banat because of the drought in May, June, and July. Nevertheless, the harvest is 143 percent compared with 1949. The average wheat crop

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on the State Farms was 51.6 percent greater than in 1949, on private farms 28 percent greater, and on the collective farms 33 percent greater. Using Soviet methods, the collective farms at Luna de Jos, Santana, and Cenad obtained yields of from 3,200 to 3,000 kilograms of wheat per hectare; those at Berveni, Muncelul de Sus, Lenaueheim, Selimbar, Harman, and Galicea obtained over 2,000 kilograms per hectare; and the farms in the communes of Slobozia-Mandra, Joica, Batos, Paulesti, Piscolt, Zabrani, Livedea, and others, obtained between 1,500 and 2,000 kilograms per hectare. On 22 October, 2,372,000 hectares had been shown, which is 117 percent compared to the same date of last year.

The total number of MTS tractors in operation during the third quarter of 1950 reached 4,224. The area of the lands of the peasant groups which were worked by MTS was 243 percent compared with 1949.

Forestry

The forestry nurseries exceeded their plan by 3 percent, but the work of tending to young trees was realized only 78 percent. The harvesting of seeds from deciduous trees exceeded the plan by 51 percent and from coniferous trees by 23 percent. The program to improve eroded land and to control streams was completely fulfilled. By 20 September, the entire year's plan for planting protective belts of trees had been exceeded by 7 percent.

Transportation

Railroad transportation for the third quarter of 1950 exceeded the plan by 23.8 percent for passengers and 1.3 percent for freight, surpassing the figures of last year by 23.3 percent for passengers and 11.6 percent for freight. The average daily carloadings reached 7,712 during the third quarter of 1950 against 7,081 for the same period in 1949. Thirty-one thousand tons of equivalent fuel were saved in the third quarter of 1950.

Highway transportation exceeded the plan by 21.1 percent mainly due to the increased passenger traffic during the periods of leave. Freight traffic was 12 percent above plan because of the large shipments of firewood and cereals.

Compared to the corresponding period for 1949, the ocean freight traffic in the third quarter of 1950 was 59 percent greater, but river freight traffic was 15.5 percent less. The decrease in river traffic resulted from the low water level of the Danube River.

Air traffic showed an increase of 20.8 percent in passengers and 4.1 percent in parcels and mail in comparison with the third quarter of last year.

Investments

In the third quarter of 1950, investments were 30 percent of the total of planned investments for the whole year and were 131 percent compared with the second quarter of 1950 and 150 percent compared with the third quarter of 1949. Building was 40 percent greater in 1950 than in the third quarter of 1949. Excavations on the Danube - Black Sea Canal were 40 percent greater in the third quarter than in the first quarter of 1950.

During the third quarter of 1950, the following were put into operation as a result of investments: the machine-tool section of the "Cugir" Metallurgical Plant; a foundry and forge at the "Targoviste" Metallurgical Plant; a special steel mill at Industria Sarmei, two forges at "Independenta" (Sibiu) and "Infra-tirea" (Oradea), and oxygen plant at "Sovrommetal," and electrolytic caustic

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soda installation at the "Turda" Chemical Works, the sulfuric acid installation at the Tarnaveni chemical works (doubling the present capacity), a modern refrigeration plant at Cluj, Timisoara, Turnu-Severin, and Bucharest, three tomato paste plants, the dam on the Arges River, two silos, and 29 warehouses with a total capacity of 5,150 carloads.

Also, clinics at Timisoara and Targu-Mures, 720 classrooms for primary schools, a student center at "Steagul Rosu" Plant in Stalin (formerly Brasov) with a capacity of 1,200 students, the professional school at C. S. Hunedoara for 400 students, the professional school of Cristea Nicolae Works in Galati for 200 students, and 225 apartments for the workers at "Steagul Rosu" Plant in Stalin.

Employment and Productivity

The total number of workers, technicians, and office force who were engaged in works of national economy during the third quarter of 1950 increased 29 percent in comparison with the same period of 1949. The number of workers increased by 230,000 during this interval. During the third quarter of 1950, 82,000 workers attended courses for improving workers' qualifications and another 35,000 completed their courses.

The third quarter of 1950 was marked by an increase in socialist competitions and in the application of Soviet work methods. In honor of 23 August, 60 percent of all workers enrolled in competitions.

The productivity of work during the third quarter of 1950 increased 12 percent in comparison with the same period of 1949. The principal increases were 7 percent in machine building, 27 percent in the chemical industry, 63 percent in electrical equipment, 6 percent in construction materials, and 21 percent in light industry.

Living Standards and Sociological Progress

Distribution of goods in the third quarter of 1950 exceeded the plan by 13.6 percent and was 145.5 percent compared with the same period of 1949. Sales of goods to the population were realized by 113.5 percent and 38 percent more goods were distributed than in the same period of 1949. Compared with the third quarter of 1949, state stores distributed 12 percent more and cooperative stores 118 percent more during the third quarter of 1950. Sixty-three percent of the business of the Ministry of Domestic Trade was effected in the workers' centers.

The plan for supplying textiles and footwear to the population was exceeded by 25 percent in the third quarter of 1950, which is equivalent to 88.5 percent more goods than for the third quarter of 1949. Compared with the third quarter of 1949, 30 percent more food was available but the plan for the third quarter of 1950 was fulfilled only 95.4 percent.

In the third quarter of 1950, the plan for the distribution of goods in urban communities was fulfilled 116 percent, which was 31 percent above the same period in 1949. The distribution of goods in rural communities was 62 percent greater in the third quarter of 1950 than for the third quarter of 1949. The plan was exceeded by 6 percent. Compared with the third quarter of 1949, during the same period of 1950, 35 percent more food products, 46 percent more state monopoly goods (tobacco, alcoholic beverages, etc.), and twice as many metal and chemical products were distributed. In textiles and footwear, the third quarter of 1950 exceeded the third quarter of 1949 by 17.6 percent for cotton goods, 66 percent for wool, 24 percent for silk, and 76.6 percent for footwear.

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Up to 30 September 1950, 66,900 illiterates were enrolled in training classes or 15 percent more for the third quarter of 1950 than for 1949. Preschool teaching was given to 196,000 children in the third quarter of 1950 against 158,000 children for the same period of 1949. The number of pupils in secondary schools reached 244,000 and in technical schools reached 79,500 in the third quarter of 1950. In elementary schools the enrollment was 1,790,000 children. The students at institutions of higher learning amounted to 48,500, an increase of 18 percent over the enrollment of last year. Eighty-one hundred students completed their courses. Scholarships were increased 63 percent compared to the past year and were awarded to 222,000 pupils. Over 142,000 pupils are living in boarding homes, and increase of 82 percent in comparison with 1949.

In order to advance the culture of the masses, 222 new cultural and reading houses were built in rural communities.

During the first 9 months of 1950, 1,980 books and pamphlets were published with a total of about 43 million copies, an increase of 17 percent in copies compared with the first 9 months of 1949.

During the third quarter of 1950, 39 maternity houses and 58 mobile units and 32 tuberculosis dispensaries were established. Infant mortality dropped to 10.3 percent during the third quarter of 1950 and was the lowest in the history of Rumania; in 1938, infant mortality was 17.9 percent.

Over 157,000 workers were sent on vacations during the third quarter of 1950.

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